BECKMAN LUMBER SERVICE, INC.
3962-00001 6PT FOLDER

41055

3962

ecology and environment, inc.

160 SPEAR STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94105, TEL. 415/777-2811

International Specialists in the Environment

MEMORANDUM

TO: Carolyn Douglas, EPA Region IX

FROM: James M. James, Ecology and Environment, Inc. jmj

DATE: May 8, 1992

SUBJECT: Completed Work, Work Assignment No. 20-18-9J00

CC: Lisa Nelson, WAM

Attached is the following completed:

PA____ SI____ EPI PA____ PA Review____ SI Review____

NPL Prioritization____ SWIFT PA____ SWIFT SI____

Other: **SWIFT Preliminary Assessment Action Memorandum**

Site Name: Beckman Lumber Service, Inc.

EPA ID #: CAD983594201 (4054)

Address: 19500 South Alameda Street
Long Beach, CA 90745

County: Los Angeles County

Latitude: 33° 51′ 01" Longitude: 118° 13" 01"

State Recommendation:
(for Reviews only)

kwong 6/3/92

FOR EPA USE ONLY

CERCLIS Lead: EPA PA complete 5/27/92 cjd

N

tc/bls/cwm-trans

ecology and environment, inc.
160 SPEAR STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94105, TEL. 415/777-2811
International Specialists in the Environment

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT ACTION MEMORANDUM

SUBMITTED TO: Carolyn Douglas, EPA Region IX Site Assessment Manager

PREPARED BY: Tim Colen, Ecology and Environment, Inc.

DATE: May 6, 1992

SITE: Beckman Lumber Services, Inc.

EPA ID#: CAD983594201

E & E REVIEW/CONCURRENCE: James M. James 5/8/92

1. INTRODUCTION

Under the authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has tasked Ecology and Environment, Inc. (E & E) to conduct a Preliminary Assessment (PA) of Beckman Lumber Services, Inc. (Beckman) in Los Angeles County, California. This report summarizes E & E's investigative efforts. Beckman was selected for a PA because of its inclusion in a July 1991 site discovery memorandum to EPA listing wood treatment facilities (1). This site appears inelligible for a full SWIFT PA because information collected by E & E indicates there were no hazardous materials ever used at the site (2).

2. SITE SUMMARY

The Beckman Lumber Service, Inc. site is located in an unincorporated area of Los Angeles County, occupies approximately 3 acres, and is entirely paved. The site is an inactive wood drying facility which commenced operations in approximately 1954 and continued until shortly after the founder's death in 1988 or 1989. Prior to wood drying, the site was probably used for strawberry farming. At the height of its operations, the site employed 6 or 7 workers (2).

It appears that the site was never involved in the chemical treatment or preservation of woods. The facility never handled or stored creosote or metal-containing solutions. Instead, it conducted wood drying operations, a process in which green wood is placed in ovens and dried over gas-fired boilers. There were four ovens on site which were dismantled and removed when operations ceased (2).

The only agency regulating the site was South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) which permitted emissions from the boilers until 1988 or 1989. The facility did not produce wastewater and, in fact, had no sewage hook-up (1). There are no other agencies that are involved with the regulation of this site (3,4,5,6,7,8).

A portion of the site is under lease to Hardwoods Unlimited, a company owned by the late founder's son, and is used for wood storage. The remaining portion of the property is under lease to Oakley Forest Products, a company that manufactures finished lumber products such as moldings. Neither of the present occupants of the site handle or store hazardous substances nor are they involved in wood treatment (1,9).

The most significant HRS factors related to Beckman Lumber are:

- The lack of hazardous substances being handled or stored on site, either now or in the past.

3. EPA RECOMMENDATION

	Initial	Date
No Further Remedial Action under CERCLA	cjd	5/27/92
Higher-Priority SI under CERCLA		
Lower-Priority SI under CERCLA		
Defer to Other Authority (e.g., RCRA, TSCA, NRC)		

Notes:

4. REFERENCES

1. Reackhof, Sharron L., Ecology and Environment, Inc. (E & E), to Jim Quint, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region IX (EPA), "Memorandum: Site Discovery -- Wood Treating," July 1, 1991.

2. Beckman, George, Hardwoods Unlimited, and Tim Colen, E & E, telephone conversation, March 25, 1992.

3. Johnson, Julie, California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), and Tim Colen, E & E, telephone conversation, March 10, 1992.

4. Ponek, Blythe, California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and Tim Colen, E & E, telephone conversation, March 10, 1992.

5. Saffell, Ann, RWQCB, and Tim Colen, E & E, telephone conversation, March 10, 1992.

6. Yeh, Brian, South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), and Tim Colen, E & E, March 10, 1992.

7. Klinger, Tom, Los Angeles County Department of Health Services, and Tim Colen, E & E, telepnone converation, March 12, 1992.

8. Quint, Jim, EPA Region IX, and Tim Colen, E & E, telephone conversation, March 12, 1992.

9. Oakley, Ron, Oakley Forest Products, and Jim James, E & E, telephone conversation, April 3, 1992.

CONTACT LOG

Facility Name: **Beckman Lumber Service, Inc.**
Facility ID: **CAD983594201**

Name	Affiliation	Phone #	Date	Information
Julie Johnson	DTSC	310/590-4980	3/10/92	There are no files for Beckman, either by name or address.
Blythe Ponek	RWQCB	213/266-7580	3/10/92	She has no info on the site. Call Ann Saffell at 266-7551 about groundwater.
Ann Saffell	RWQCB	213/266-7551	3/10/92	She has no info about the site.
Brian Yeh	SCAQMD	818/572-6200	3/10/92	This site is not familiar to him and is not now active.
Tom Klinger	LA County Dept of Health Services	213/744-5328	3/12/92	This is not a site that is undergoing any remediation. County DHS has no files on the site. Also, it is not listed on the ASPIS database.
Jim Quint	US EPA	415/744-2346	3/12/92	He has no info on the site other than what's in the FACTS database and Sharron Reackhoff's memo for FIT.
Clerk	LA County Business License Dept.	213/974-2012	3/12/92	Their files show no info for this address, but the business might not have needed a license. Call the County Tax Assessor at 213/974-0993.

Clerk	LA County Tax Assessor's Office	213/974-0993	3/12/92	The parcel number for the site's address is 7306-017-003. Records show that taxes are due on it.
George Beckman	Beckman Lumber Lumber Service	213/638-6695	3/25/92	See Contact Report
Ron Oakley	Oakley Forest	213/537-1888	4/3/92	See Contact Report

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY/AFFILIATION: Beckman Lumber Service, Inc.		
DEPARTMENT:		
ADDRESS/CITY: 19500 South Alameda Street, Rancho Dominguez		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP: Los Angeles County, CA 90745		
CONTACT(S)	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. George Beckman	Pres., Hardwoods Unlimited	714/282-8190
2.		
E & E PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Tim Colen		**DATE:** 3/25/92
SUBJECT: Information on facility		
SITE NAME: Beckman Lumber Service, Inc.		**EPA ID#:** CAD983594201

The site is located in an unincorporated area of Los Angeles County and has a Rancho Dominguez mailing address. Beckman Lumber is an inactive wood-drying facility founded by the late Charles Beckman, George Beckman's father. The facility began operations in approximately 1954, prior to which the land was probably used for strawberry farming. Operations continued until shortly after the senior Beckman's death in 1988 or 1989. The site occupies approximately 3 acres in an industrial area and is entirely paved. Mr. Beckman said that when operations commenced, the site was probably 70 percent paved except for the rear of the property which was incrementally covered over the years. At the height of operations, the site employed 6 or 7 workers.

Charles Beckman owned 90 percent of the shares of the company and, following his death, the shares were transferred to a trust. George Beckman owns the remaining 10 percent.

Mr. Beckman stated that the site was never a wood treatment facility and was never involved in the chemical treatment of woods. He reiterated that there was never creosote or metal-containing wood treatment solutions ever present on site. Beckman only operated as a wood-drying facility, in which green wood is placed in ovens and slowly dried over gas-fired boilers. This is a process in which the heat applied changes from high humidity-low heat to low humidity-high heat. There were four of these ovens on site which are now inactive. The site has been gutted of all wood-drying equipment. The only agency regulating the site was SCAQMD which permitted emmissions from the four boilers until 1988 or 1989. The facility did not produce industrial wastewater and, in fact, did not have a sewerage hook-up.

A portion of the site is under lease to Hardwoods Unlimited, a company owned by George Beckman, and is used for wood storage. The remaining half or two-thirds of the property is under lease to Oakley Forest Products, a company that manufactures finished lumber products, especially moldings.

Contact Ron Oakely of Oakley Forest Products at 213/537-1888 for information regarding their operations.

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY/AFFILIATION: Oakley Forest Products		
DEPARTMENT:		
ADDRESS/CITY: 19500 South Alameda Street, Rancho Dominguez		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP: Los Angeles County, CA 90745		
CONTACT(S)	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. Ron Oakley	President	213/537-1888
2.		
E & E PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Jim James		**DATE:** 4/3/92
SUBJECT: General information regarding Oakley Forest Products		
SITE NAME: Beckman Lumber Service, Inc.		**EPA ID#:** CAD983594201

Mr. Oakley stated that the facility conducts no treatment of wood. Their business consists of the manufacture of wood moldings with lathes. The process produces wood shavings and sawdust which go to a vat for eventual off-site disposal. They conduct no varnishing or further finishing of wood on site.

******* CONFIDENTIAL *******
******* PREDECISIONAL DOCUMENT *******

SUMMARY SCORESHEET
FOR COMPUTING PROJECTED HRS SCORE

SITE NAME: Beckman Lumber

CITY, COUNTY: Long Beach **EVALUATOR:** T. Colen

EPA ID #: CAD983594201 **DATE:** 5-26-92

Lat/Long: 33/49/18 118/16/12 T/R/S: N/A

THIS SCORESHEET IS FOR A: PA X SI ____ LSI ____

PA/SI Review ____ **NPL Prioritization** ____ **SWIFT PA** ____ **SWIFT SI** ____

Other (Specify) ____

RCRA STATUS (check all that apply):

___ Generator ___ Small Quantity Generator ___ Transporter ___ TSDF

X Not Listed in RCRA Database Date of printout: / /

STATE SUPERFUND STATUS:

___ BEP (date) ___/___ ___ WQARF Area: ____

X No State Superfund Status

	S pathway	S^2 pathway
Groundwater Migration Pathway Score (S_{gw})		X
Surface Water Migration Pathway Score (S_{sw})		X
Soil Exposure Pathway Score (S_s)		X
Air Migration Pathway Score (S_a)		X
$S^2_{gw} + S^2_{sw} + S^2_s + S^2_a$		X
$(S^2_{gw} + S^2_{sw} + S^2_s + S^2_a)/4$		X
$\sqrt{(S^2_{gw} + S^2_{sw} + S^2_s + S^2_a)/4}$		X

*Pathways not assigned a score (explain):
There appears to have been no hazardous substance use or deposition at this site

Earle (FIT) 3962

CAD983594201

REPORT TRANSMITTAL

Date delivered to H-8-1:

A copy of this PA Action Memo for Beckman Lumber Service, Inc. should be sent to the following:

George Beckman, President
Hardwoods Unlimited
19500 South Alameda Street
Long Beach, CA 90745

OCT 20 1992
mailed
CT

Julie Johnson
Records Department
DTSC
245 West Broadway, Room 160
Long Beach, CA 90802

cc Douglas, SAM

tc/bls/cwm-trans

EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Site Preliminary Assessment Form

Identification

State:	CERCLIS Number
CA	CAD 983594200

CERCLIS Discover Date: 8/16/91

1. General Site Information

Name:	Street:
Beckman Lumber	19500 S. Alameda

City:	State:	Zip Code:	County:
Long Beach	Ca.	90745	LA

Latitude: / Longitude:	Approximate Area of Site:	Status of Site:	County Code: / Cong. Dist.:
33/49/18 / 118/16/12	3 Acres; _____ Square Ft.	☐ Active ☐ Inactive ☐ Not Specified ☒ NA	

2. Owner/Operator Information

Owner:	Operator:
George Beckman	
Street: 19500 S. Alameda	Street:
City: Long Beach	City:
State: CA / Zip Code: 90745 / Telephone: 714-282-8190	State: / Zip Code: / Telephone:

Type of ownership

- ☒ Private
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ State
- ☐ Indian
- ☐ County
- ☐ Municipal
- ☐ Not Specified
- ☐ Other

How Initially Identified

- ☐ Citizen Complaint
- ☐ PA Petition
- ☐ State/Local Program
- ☐ RCRA/CERCLA Notification
- ☐ Federal Program
- ☐ Incidental
- ☐ Not Specified
- ☒ Other

3. Site Evaluator Information

Evaluator:	Agency/Organization:	Date Prepared:
Jim James	Ecology and Environment	5/26/92

Street:	City:	State:
160 Spear St	San Francisco	Ca

Name of EPA or State Agency Contact	Street:
Carolyn Douglas	75 Hawthorne

City:	State:	Telephone:
San Francisco	Ca	415-744-2343

4. Site Disposition (for EPA use Only)

Emergency Response/Removal Assessment Recommendations

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Date:

CERCLIS Recommendations:

- ☐ Higher Priority SI
- ☐ Lower Priority SI
- ☐ NFRAP
- ☐ RCRA
- ☐ Other
- ☐ Date:

Signature:

Names (typed)

Position:

CERCLIS Number: CAD98 3594201

5. General Site Characteristics

Predominant Land Uses Within 1 Mile of Site (Check all that apply):

- ☐ Industrial
- ☒ Commercial
- ☐ Residental
- ☐ Forest/Fields
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☐ Mining
- ☐ DOD
- ☐ DOE
- ☐ DOI
- ☐ Other Federal Facility
- ☐ Other

Site Setting:

- ☐ Urban
- ☒ Suburban
- ☐ Rural

Years of Operation:

Beginning Year: 1954

Ending Year: 1989

☐ Unknown

Type of Site Operations (Check all that apply):

- ☒ Manufacturing
  - ☒ Lumber and Wood Products
  - ☐ Inorganic Chemicals
  - ☐ Plastic and/or Rubber Products
  - ☐ Paints, Varnishes
  - ☐ Industrial Organic Chemicals
  - ☐ Agricultural Chemicals (e.g., pesticides, fertilizers)
  - ☐ Miscellaneous Chemical Products (e.g., adhesives, explosives, ink)
  - ☐ Primary Metals
  - ☐ Metal Coating, Plating, Engraving
  - ☐ Metal Forging, Stamping
  - ☐ Fabricated Structural Metal Products
  - ☐ Electronic Equipment
  - ☐ Other Manufacturing
- ☐ Mining
  - ☐ Metals
  - ☐ Coal
  - ☐ Oil and Gas
  - ☐ Non-metalic Minerals
- ☐ Retail
- ☐ Recycling
- ☐ Junk/Salvage Yard
- ☐ Municipal Landfill
- ☐ Other Landfill
- ☐ DOD
- ☐ DOE
- ☐ DOI
- ☐ Other Federal Facility
- ☐ RCRA
  - ☐ Treatment, Storage, or Disposal
  - ☐ Large Quantity Generator
  - ☐ Small Quantity Generator
  - ☐ Subtitle D
    - ☐ Municipal
    - ☐ Industrial
  - ☐ "Converter"
  - ☐ "Protective Filer"
  - ☐ "Non- or Late Filer"
- ☐ Not Specified
- ☐ Other

Waste Generated:

- ☐ Onsite
- ☐ Offsite
- ☐ Onsite and Offsite

N/A

Waste Deposition Authorized By:

- ☐ Present Owner
- ☐ Former Owner
- ☐ Present and Former Owner
- ☐ Unauthorized
- ☐ Unknown

N/A

Waste Accessible to the Public:

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Distance to Nearest Dwelling, School, or Workplace:

N/A Feet

6. Waste Characteristics Information

Source Type: (Check all that apply)	Source Waste Quantity (include units)	Tier *:
☐ Landfill		
☐ Surface Impoundment		
☐ Drums		
☐ Tanks and non-Drum Containers		
☐ Chemical Waste Pile		
☐ Scrap Metal or Junk Pile		
☐ Tailings Pile		
☐ Trash Pile (open dump)		
☐ Land Treatment		
☐ Contaminated Ground Water Plume (unidentified source)		
☐ Contaminated Surface Water/Sediment (unidentified source)		
☐ Contaminated Soil		
☐ Other: _____		
☒ No Sources		

* C = Constituent, W = Wastestream, V = Volume, A = Area

General Types of Waste (check all that apply):

- ☐ Metals
- ☐ Organics
- ☐ Inorganics
- ☐ Solvents
- ☐ Paints/Pigments
- ☐ Laboratory/Hospital Waste
- ☐ Radioactive Waste
- ☐ Oily Waste
- ☐ Pesticides/Herbicides
- ☐ Acids/Bases
- ☐ Construction/Demolition Waste
- ☐ Municipal Waste
- ☐ Mining Waste
- ☐ Explosives
- ☒ Other

Physical State of Waste as Deposited (check all that apply):

- ☐ Solid
- ☐ Gas
- ☐ Liquid
- ☐ Powder
- ☐ Sludge

N/A

Potential Hazardous Waste Site
Preliminary Assessment Form - Page 3 of 4

CERCLIS Number: CAD983594201

7. Ground Water Pathway

Is Ground Water Used for Drinking Water Within 4 Miles:
- [x] Yes
- [ ] No

Type of Drinking Water Wells Within 4 Miles (Check all that apply)
- [x] Municipal
- [ ] Private
- [ ] None

Depth to Shallowest Aquifer: Unk. Feet

Karst Terrain/Aquifer Present:
- [ ] Yes
- [x] No

Is There a Suspected Release To Ground Water:
- [ ] Yes
- [x] No

Have Primary Target Drinking Water Wells Been Identified:
- [ ] Yes
- [x] No

If Yes, Enter Primary Target Population: _____ People

Nearest Designated Wellhead Protection Area:
- [ ] 0 - 1/4 Mile
- [ ] >1/4 Mile - 4 Miles
- [x] None Within 4 Miles

List Secondary Target Population Served by Ground Water Withdrawn From: N/A

0 - 1/4 Mile	_____
> 1/4 - 1/2 Mile	_____
> 1/2 - 1 Mile	_____
> 1 - 2 Miles	_____
> 2 - 3 Miles	_____
> 3 - 4 Miles	_____
Total Within 4 Miles	_____

8. Surface Water Pathway N/A

Type of Surface Water Draining Site and 15 Miles Downstream (Check all that apply)
- [ ] Stream [ ] River [ ] Pond [ ] Lake
- [ ] Bay [ ] Ocean [ ] Other_____

Shortest Overland Distance From Any Source to Surface Water:
_____ Feet
_____ Miles

Is There a Suspected Release to Surface Water:
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

Site is Located in:
- [ ] Annual - 10 yr Floodplain
- [ ] > 10 yr - 100 yr Floodplain
- [ ] > 100 yr - 500 yr Floodplain
- [ ] > 500 yr Floodplain

Drinking Water Intakes Located Along the Surface Water Migration Path:
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

Have Primary Target Drinking Water Intakes Been Identified:
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

If Yes, Enter Population Served by Primary Target Intakes: _____ People

List All Secondary Target Drinking Water Water Intakes:

Name	Water Body	Flow (cfs)	Population Served

Total within 15 Miles _____

Fisheries Located Along the Surface Water Migration Path:
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

Have Primary Target Fisheries Been Identified:
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

List All Secondary Target Fisheries:

Waterbody/Fishery Name	Flow (cfs)

Potential Hazardous Waste Site
Preliminary Assessment Form - Page 4 of 4

CERCLIS Number: CAD983594201

8. Surface Water Pathway (continued) N/A

Wetlands Located Along the Surface Water Migration Path:

☐ Yes
☐ No

Have Primary Target Wetlands Been Identified:

☐ Yes
☐ No

List Secondary Target Wetlands:

Water Body	Flow (cfs)	Frontage Miles

Other Sensitive Environments Located Along the Surface Water Migration Path:

☐ Yes
☐ No

Have Primary Sensitive Environments Been Identified:

☐ Yes
☐ No

List Secondary Target Sensitive Environments:

Water Body	Flow (cfs)	Sensitive Environment Type

9. Soil Exposure Pathway N/A

Are People Occupying or Attending School or Day Care on or Within 200 Feet of Areas of Known or Suspected Contamination:

☐ Yes
☐ No

If Yes, Enter total Resident Population:

_____ People

Number of Workers Onsite:

☐ None
☐ 1 - 100
☐ 101 - 1,000
☐ > 1,000

Have Terrestrial Sensitive Environments Been Identified on or Within 200 Feet of the Site.

☐ Yes
☐ No

If Yes, List Each Terrestrial Sensitive Environment:

_____
_____
_____

10. Air Pathway N/A

Is There a Suspected Release to Air:

☐ Yes
☐ No

Enter Total Population on or Within:

Onsite _____
0 - 1/4 Mile _____
> 1/4 - 1/2 Mile _____
> 1/2 - 1 Mile _____
> 1 - 2 Miles _____
> 2 - 3 Miles _____
> 3 - 4 Miles _____
Total Within 4 Miles _____

Wetlands Located Within 4 Miles of the Site:

☐ Yes
☐ No

Other Sensitive Environments Located Within 4 Miles Of The Site:

☐ Yes
☐ No

List All Sensitive Environments Within 1/2 Mile of the Site:

Distance	Sensitive Environmental Type/Wetlands Area (acres)
Onsite	
0 - 1/4 Mile	
> 1/4 Mile - 1/2 Mile	

(3962)

ecology and environment, inc.

160 SPEAR STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94105, TEL. 415/777-2811

International Specialists in the Environment

MEMORANDUM

SUBMITTED TO: Jim Quint, EPA Region IX

PREPARED BY: Sharron L. Reackhof, Ecology and Environment, Inc. SLR

THROUGH: Su-san Wen, Ecology and Environment, Inc. SW

DATE: July 1, 1991

SUBJECT: SITE DISCOVERY--WOOD TREATING

TDD#: F9-9103-013

PROGRAM ACCOUNT: FO9Z223VAA

FIT REVIEW/
CONCURRENCE: Karen Sadd July 11, 1991

1. INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX (EPA), has tasked Ecology and Environment, Inc.'s Field Investigation Team (E & E FIT) to perform an investigation related to the wood treating industry in California, with two main objectives. The first objective is to present an outline of the wood treating industry and its associated processes. The second objective is to identify and compile a list of wood treating facilities within California to be investigated under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) for their potential to release hazardous substances to the environment.

2. SUMMARY OF THE WOOD TREATING INDUSTRY

2.1 Historical Review

Before the middle of the 19th century only small amounts of wood were treated annually in the United States. A rapid growth in wood preservation began during the second half of the century when a number of railroad companies built plants for pressure treating their crossties, piling, and bridge timbers (1).

During this period the market for other treated wood products, especially utility poles, was growing rapidly. Naturally durable cedar and chestnut had supplied the pole market but, due to a chestnut blight, diminishing supplies of cedar and chestnut created shortages in those species and the industry was compelled to use nondurable species. Preservative treatment was the obvious choice (1).

Some commercial wood-treating companies found that they could purchase, at a favorable price, semi-idle plants from railroad companies. Often the transaction involved a long-term contract for supplying the railroad with all or part of its needs for treated wood. This led to a rather unique arrangement between the producer and user of treated wood (1).

Under this arrangement, the treating company supplied treating services only. The ultimate user (the railroad company) purchased untreated wood and transported it to the treating plant where it was stacked for air seasoning. Often a supply of preservative, owned by the railroad, was kept in stock at the plant. The treatment was supervised by a representative of the railroad company. The retention of preservative in a load of wood was calculated from the initial and final volumes of preservative in a working tank, as shown by gages, and the known volume of wood (1).

Although this system is still used to some extent, much treated wood today is being produced and sold under a system similar to that prevailing in the manufacture of many other wood products. The treating company purchases wood and preservative and sells the treated wood on the open market. Sometimes the wood is treated and held in stock awaiting sale. In such cases the treater usually guarantees that the treatment was conducted according to some designated industry specification. The product may be stamped or branded to show compliance (1).

2.3 Types of Preservatives

Oil-type Preservatives: The oil-type preservatives fall into two main classes: (1) Coal-tar creosote and solutions of creosote with coal tar or petroleum oils, and (2) solutions of a preservative chemical dissolved in a suitable nonaqueous carrier. In a high percentage of such solutions, pentachlorophenol is the preservative chemical. The carrier is often, although not always, an oil, derived in processing crude petroleum. Such carriers vary greatly in volatility, with the choice depending upon the need for cleanliness of the treated product. The performance of the treated wood and the cleanliness of the surface are influenced by the nature of the carrier. Where paintability is desired, the carrier may consist of a volatile solvent. In some treatments of specialty products that may come close to or into contact with foodstuffs, copper-8-quinolinolate is the only preservative recognized in Federal Specification TT-W-571 (1).

Waterborne Preservatives: In treatments with waterborne preservatives, the chemicals are dissolved in water alone or in water containing either ammonia or acidic compounds that hold the preservative chemicals in solution. Some chemical changes may take place within the wood and if they result in compounds that are very low in solubility, the preservative is designated as leach-resistant. Waterborne preservatives which do not form insoluble compounds are assumed to be leachable (1).

Of the waterborne leach-resistant preservatives in commercial use, several formulations comprise mixtures that undergo changes in the treated wood whereby relatively insoluble materials are deposited: Acid copper chromate (ACC) is a mixture of copper sulfate and sodium dichromate with some additional chromic acid. The chromium compounds react chemically with wood substance with a resulting decrease in acidity; this permits the deposition of insoluble copper chromate. Chromated copper arsenate (CCA) mixtures contain copper and arsenate compounds and also hexavalent chromium compounds that solubilize other ingredients of the treating solution but are later reduced by the wood with a resulting deposition of insoluble copper-chromium-arsenate complexes of indefinite chemical composition; CCA Type I contains the highest percentage of chromium, CCA Type II is highest in arsenic, and CCA Type III is intermediate in the ratio of chromium to arsenic. Ammoniacal copper arsenate (ACA) treating solution may be thought of as a mixture of copper hydroxide plus arsenic acid dissolved in dilute ammonium hydroxide. In modern practice, other compounds of copper and arsenic are generally used. After treatment, evaporation of the ammonia accompanied by oxidative changes results in the deposition of insoluble copper arsenate in the wood (1).

Of the waterborne leachable preservatives, two are covered under Federal Specification TT-W-571: (1) Chromated zinc chloride (CZC), a mixture of zinc chloride and sodium dichromate, and (2) fluor-chrome-arsenate-phenol mixtures (FCAP) consisting of sodium fluoride, sodium chromate or sodium dichromate, and sodium arsenate, plus either dinitrophenol or sodium pentachlorophenate. These preservatives are used mainly for treating lumber intended for use where leaching conditions are not severe (1).

2.4 Treating Methods

Pressure Methods: Pressure methods dominate the commercial treatment of wood. They offer several advantages. In many species, deeper and more uniform preservative penetrations may be obtained by pressure as compared to nonpressure methods (1).

Pressure methods may be used for either full-cell or empty-cell treatments. In full-cell treatments, the wood is first subjected to a vacuum, which is maintained while the cylinder is being filled, so that the wood retains as much as possible of the liquid injected. In treatments with oil preservatives, full-cell methods are used for products such as marine piling which require the highest retentions that may be obtained. Full-cell methods are also generally used in treatments with waterborne preservatives (1).

Two empty-cell methods are used, namely the Rueping and the Lowry processes. In the Rueping process, air is first injected into the treating cylinder containing only the wood. The intensity of air pressure depends upon the judgement of the operator who takes into consideration the character of the wood, especially the species and moisture content. The cylinder is then filled with preservative in such a way that the injected

air is trapped in the wood. A higher pressure is then applied, forcing preservative into the wood and further compressing the imprisoned air. When the desired absorption has been obtained, the pressure on the preservative is released and as it falls the compressed air in the wood expands and forces out a considerable amount of preservative. After the pressure has fallen to the atmospheric, a vacuum is applied to accelerate the recovery of preservative. The amount of preservative injected initially is called the gross absorption; the preservative recovered is called the kickback; and the amount of preservative remaining in the wood is designated as the retention. In the Lowry process, the cylinder is filled under atmospheric pressure (1).

Empty-cell methods are used when the objective is as deep penetraton as possible with a limited amount of preservative. Such methods are nearly always used in treatments of poles and lumber with oil-type preservatives and are also used in treatments of crossties of the more readily treatable species. Final steaming or an expansion bath is often used to promote surface cleanliness (1).

Nonpressure Methods: In the United States, the thermal process, also called the hot-and-cold process, is the most important nonpressure process for treating wood to be used in ground contact. It is the only nonpressure process covered by specifications of the American Wood Preservers' Association and Federal Specification TT-W-571. The process consists of immersing wood successively in baths of hot and relatively cool liquid preservatives. Immersion in the hot baths expands the air in the outer zones of the wood, whereby some air and water vapor are expelled. The cold bath then causes the remaining air and water vapor to contract, thus forming a partial vacuum within the wood. Atmospheric pressure forces liquid into the wood in an amount sufficient to satisfy the vacuum. The most important applicaton of this method lies in the treatment of poles of several species. Approximately half of the poles treated by the thermal process are of western redcedar, a species with a thin sapwood and a naturally durable heartwood. Either creosote or pentachlorophenol solutions can be used (1).

Modern specifications call for incising of certain species of poles. Incising is puncturing of the lateral surfaces of wood to obtain deeper and more uniform preservative penetration. Sometimes incising is confined to the groundline area of the poles, but full-length incising is also practiced (1).

An alternative to the hot-and cold technique is the vacuum process whereby a partial vacuum in wood is created by placing the dried wood in a tightly covered tank and mechanically evacuating the air. After the vacuum has been held for a proper period of time, the tank is filled with liquid preservative, and air at atmospheric pressure is admitted. This causes liquid to move into the wood to satisfy the partial vacuum. Frequently a final vacuum is applied in order to recover excess preservative. The preservative most commonly used is pentachlorophenol plus a water-repellent material in a light petroleum solvent (1).

Another technique consists of brushing or spraying the surface of wood with a liquid preservative, resulting in limited absorption. However, it is useful in protecting cut surfaces of treated wood, especially exposed end grain which absorbs more preservative than does side grain. Preservatives in paste or grease form are also used for this purpose and have an advantage over liquids in that a greater amount is held on the surface. Pastes are also widely used in groundline treatments of standing poles (1).

3. IDENTIFICATION OF WOOD TREATING FACILITIES

The second objective of this investigation was to compile a list of wood treating facilities within California to be potentially included on the CERCLIS Information System. In order to satisfy this objective FIT searched several databases including the Toxic Chemical Release Inventory, the Toxic Waste Inventory, the Facility Company Tracking System, and FIFRA and TSCA Enforcement System (FATES). In addition, FIT contacted the California Department of Food and Agriculture and the American Wood Preservers Association, and conducted a telephone directory search. Specific information collected from these sources is described below. Wood treating facilities identified through this search were checked against existing CERCLIS sites, and those sites which were on CERCLIS were omitted from the list. As a result of this investigation, FIT identified 23 wood treating facilities for possible entry into CERCLIS. A list of these 23 facilities is included in Section 4.

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Ken Rydbrink at the California Office of Environmental Affairs supplied FIT with a 1989 SARA 313 Emission/Releases database. The database is compiled under the Toxic Chemical Release Inventory of the EPA. Facilities which have a toxic chemical release must supply the EPA with information regarding the location of the release, and types of chemicals released (see Appendix A). This source yielded a number of wood treating facilities.

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Jim Quint at the EPA Hazardous Waste Management Division, Site Evaluation Section supplied FIT with a Toxic Waste Inventory database and FACTS which was compiled by the EPA (see Appendix B). These sources yielded a number of wood treating facilities.

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FIT contacted Nancy Frost of the Pesticides and Toxics Branch of the EPA concerning a possible database of wood treating facilities. Ms. Frost informed FIT that they would have a list of those facilities which produce the pesticides and chemicals used in the wood treating process (FATES), but not a database of those facilities using the chemicals. She said that wood treating facilities are not required to be licensed. FIT did not request this database, since wood treating facilities would not be listed.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT of FOOD and AGRICULTURE

FIT was told by the California Department of Food and Agriculture that within the State of California you must have a qualified applicator license to administer preservatives. The Department of Food and Agriculture, Pesticide Enforcement Division keeps an ongoing list of those individuals with current licenses. FIT requested and received a copy of the list (see Appendix C). However, the list provides only the name and addresses of the liscensees and not their place of employment. Approximately 45 people are are on the list, and it would be necessary to contact each individual and request information as to his employment.

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY SEARCH

FIT searched the telephone directories for possible wood treating facilities. Lumber companies were contacted and information was requested as to where they purchase their treated lumber. This was followed up by contacting the sources given, and requesting information as to the types of preservatives used, and processes involved at the individual wood treating facilities. This source did not yield many facilities.

AMERICAN WOOD PRESERVERS ASSOCIATION

FIT contacted the American Wood Preservers Association, requesting a list of their members (see Appendix D). The association is voluntary, and therefore the list is not extensive. A few facilities, however, were identified through this source.

4. SITES PROPOSED FOR ADDITION TO CERCLIS

	Establishment	EPA ID./ Line of Business	Comments/ Preservatives Used
3959	All-Woods Laminating & Milling Incorporated 1850 Mass Avenue Riverside, CA 92507 (714) 369-6999	CAD 983594185 milling & treating	
3960	Arts Wood Products 5514 Feather River Blvd. Marysville, CA 95901 (916) 742-4180	CAD 983 594 193 wood preserving	
3961	BAC-Pritchard Inc. 3058 Beachwood Dr. Merced, CA 95348 (209) 722-5703	CAD084520493 qualified treating plant	releases: acetone, copper chromium, styrene
0827 NPL	Beazer Materials & Services Baggett-Marysville Road Oroville, CA 95965 (916) 533-6535	CAD 009 112 087 wood preserving Koppers Co INC	alias: Treated Wood Products
3962	Beckman ~~Berkman~~ Lumber Service, Inc. 19500 S. Alameda Compton, CA 90221 (213) 636-0263	CAD 983 594 201 wood preserving	
3963	Blue Mountain Forest Products 15005 Rio Circle Sloughhouse, CA 95683	CAD 983 594 219 wood preserving	
1416	~~Bohemia - MDF Plant~~ Sierrapine LTD 4300 Dominquez Road Rocklin, CA 95677	CAD 073 774 606 reconstituted wood products	releases: formaldehyde
3964	Cal-Coast Wholesale P.O. Box 673 Ukiah, CA 92335 (707) 468-0141	CAD 983 594 227 qualified treating plant	
3965	California Cedar Products Co. 1340 W. Washington St. Stockton, CA 95203	CAD 009 157 876 wood products	releases: copper compounds hydrochloric acid

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3966 Charter Oak Preserving Co.
3531 Charter Oak Dr.
Carlsbad, CA 92008
(363) 642-2331

CAD 983 594 235

3967 Colledgewood Incorporated
4315 Dominguez Road
Rocklin, CA 95677
(916) 624-1615

CAD 983 594 268
wood preserving

3968 Georgia-Pacific Corp.
Highway 49 - P.O. Box 115
Martell, CA 95654

CAD 983 578 998
reconstituted wood products

releases:
formaldehyde

3969 Goldenhill Wood Products
2540 Industry Way
Lynwood, CA 90262

CAT 080 018 591
wood products

releases:
1,1,1-TCE
acetone, MEK
MIBK, toluene

3970 J.H. Baxter & Company
1710 W. 8th Street
Long Beach, CA 90813
(213) 436-2271

CAD 008 480 204
wood preserving
pressure treatment

releases:
chromium compounds
methylene chloride
pentachlorophenol
zinc compounds

3971 Louisiana-Pacific Corp.
850 Hollowtree Road
Ukiah, Ca 95482

CAD 983 578 741
wood preserving

releases:
arsenic compounds
chromium compounds
copper compounds

3972 Masonite Corporation
300 Ford Road
Ukiah, CA 95482

CAD 009 124 579
reconstituted wood products

releases:
formaldehyde
PCBs

3973 Old West Wood Finishing
972 Ranch Suite B
San Marcos, CA 92069
(619) 471-2533

CAD 983 594 243
wood preserving

3979 Pacific Wood Preservers
of Bakersfield
5601 District Blvd.
Bakersfield, CA 93313
(805) 833-0429

CAT000611145
pressure treatment

releases:
arsenic compounds
chromium compounds
copper compounds

3981 San Diego Wood Preserving Co.
2010 Haffly
National City, CA 92050
(619) 474-6441

CAD981454689
wood treating
poles, piling

slr/wt/memo

3982

Thunderbolt Wood Treating Co.
3400 Patterson Road
Riverbank, CA 95367
(209) 869-4561

CAD085857928
pressure treating
& milled lumber
products

chromium copper
arsenate

CAD 983 514 250
qualified treating
plant

Western Wood Treaters
8395 Sultana Ave.
Fontana, CA 92334
(714) 357-2136

3983

Western Wood Treating
1492 Churchill Downs Ave.
Woodland, CA 95695
(916) 666-1261

CAD021185541
wood preserving
pressure treatment

slr/wt/memo

REFERENCES

1. USDA Forest Service General Technical Report FPL-15, "Selection, Production, Procurement and Use of Preservative-Treated Wood", Supplementing Federal Specification TT-W-571, 1977.

2. State of California, Department of Food and Agriculture, "Qualified Applicator License", June 1990.

3. American Wood Preservers Bureau, "Qualified Treating Plants", February 22, 1991.

4. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "Facility and Company Tracking System (FACTS) Selected Facilities Report", May 6, 1991.

5. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "Toxic Waste Inventory Database Prospect System", 1988.

6. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "Listing of CERCLIS Sites with Regional Codes of HSC5 and OSIW", May 9, 1991.

7. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "1989 SARA Emissions/Releases As Reported to California Office of Environmental Protection", June 28, 1991.

slr/wt/memo

CONTACT LOG

Name	Affiliation	Phone #	Date
Nancy Frost	EPA-Pesticides and Toxics Branch	415-744-1114	4/4/91
Merle	California Department of Food and Agriculture	916-445-8164	4/4/91
Secretary	American Wood Preservers Association	703-339-6660	4/4/91
Jim Quint	EPA-Hazardous Waste Management Division	415-744-2346	4/29/91
Ken Rydbrink	California Office of Environmental Affairs	916-322-2793	6/27/91

slr/wp/clcr

MEMORANDUM

SUBMITTED TO: Jim Quint, EPA Region IX

PREPARED BY: Sharron L. Reackhof, Ecology and Environment, Inc. SLR

THROUGH: Su-san Wen, Ecology and Environment, Inc. SW

DATE: July 1, 1991

SUBJECT: SITE DISCOVERY--WOOD TREATING

TDD#: F9-9103-013

PROGRAM ACCOUNT: FO9Z223VAA

FIT REVIEW/
CONCURRENCE: Karen Sadd 7/26/91

1. INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX (EPA), has tasked Ecology and Environment, Inc.'s Field Investigation Team (E & E FIT) to perform an investigation related to the wood treating industry in California, with two main objectives. The first objective is to present an outline of the wood treating industry and its associated processes. The second objective is to identify and compile a list of wood treating facilities within California to be investigated under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) for their potential to release hazardous substances to the environment.

2. SUMMARY OF THE WOOD TREATING INDUSTRY

2.1 Historical Review

Before the middle of the 19th century only small amounts of wood were treated annually in the United States. A rapid growth in wood preservation began during the second half of the century when a number of railroad companies built plants for pressure treating their crossties, piling, and bridge timbers (1).

During this period the market for other treated wood products, especially utility poles, was growing rapidly. Naturally durable cedar and chestnut had supplied the pole market but, due to a chestnut blight, diminishing supplies of cedar and chestnut created shortages in those species and the industry was compelled to use nondurable species. Preservative treatment was the obvious choice (1).

Some commercial wood-treating companies found that they could purchase, at a favorable price, semi-idle plants from railroad companies. Often the transaction involved a long-term contract for supplying the railroad with all or part of its needs for treated wood. This led to a rather unique arrangement between the producer and user of treated wood (1).

Under this arrangement, the treating company supplied treating services only. The ultimate user (the railroad company) purchased untreated wood and transported it to the treating plant where it was stacked for air seasoning. Often a supply of preservative, owned by the railroad, was kept in stock at the plant. The treatment was supervised by a representative of the railroad company. The retention of preservative in a load of wood was calculated from the initial and final volumes of preservative in a working tank, as shown by gages, and the known volume of wood (1).

Although this system is still used to some extent, much treated wood today is being produced and sold under a system similar to that prevailing in the manufacture of many other wood products. The treating company purchases wood and preservative and sells the treated wood on the open market. Sometimes the wood is treated and held in stock awaiting sale. In such cases the treater usually guarantees that the treatment was conducted according to some designated industry specification. The product may be stamped or branded to show compliance (1).

2.3 Types of Preservatives

Oil-type Preservatives: The oil-type preservatives fall into two main classes: (1) Coal-tar creosote and solutions of creosote with coal tar or petroleum oils, and (2) solutions of a preservative chemical dissolved in a suitable nonaqueous carrier. In a high percentage of such solutions, pentachlorophenol is the preservative chemical. The carrier is often, although not always, an oil, derived in processing crude petroleum. Such carriers vary greatly in volatility, with the choice depending upon the need for cleanliness of the treated product. The performance of the treated wood and the cleanliness of the surface are influenced by the nature of the carrier. Where paintability is desired, the carrier may consist of a volatile solvent. In some treatments of specialty products that may come close to or into contact with foodstuffs, copper-8-quinolinolate is the only preservative recognized in Federal Specification TT-W-571 (1).

Waterborne Preservatives: In treatments with waterborne preservatives, the chemicals are dissolved in water alone or in water containing either ammonia or acidic compounds that hold the preservative chemicals in solution. Some chemical changes may take place within the wood and if they result in compounds that are very low in solubility, the preservative is designated as leach-resistant. Waterborne preservatives which do not form insoluble compounds are assumed to be leachable (1).

Of the waterborne leach-resistant preservatives in commercial use, several formulations comprise mixtures that undergo changes in the treated wood whereby relatively insoluble materials are deposited: Acid copper chromate (ACC) is a mixture of copper sulfate and sodium dichromate with some additional chromic acid. The chromium compounds react chemically with wood substance with a resulting decrease in acidity; this permits the deposition of insoluble copper chromate. Chromated copper arsenate (CCA) mixtures contain copper and arsenate compounds and also hexavalent chromium compounds that solubilize other ingredients of the treating solution but are later reduced by the wood with a resulting deposition of insoluble copper-chromium-arsenate complexes of indefinite chemical composition; CCA Type I contains the highest percentage of chromium, CCA Type II is highest in arsenic, and CCA Type III is intermediate in the ratio of chromium to arsenic. Ammoniacal copper arsenate (ACA) treating solution may be thought of as a mixture of copper hydroxide plus arsenic acid dissolved in dilute ammonium hydroxide. In modern practice, other compounds of copper and arsenic are generally used. After treatment, evaporation of the ammonia accompanied by oxidative changes results in the deposition of insoluble copper arsenate in the wood (1).

Of the waterborne leachable preservatives, two are covered under Federal Specification TT-W-571: (1) Chromated zinc chloride (CZC), a mixture of zinc chloride and sodium dichromate, and (2) fluor-chrome-arsenate-phenol mixtures (FCAP) consisting of sodium fluoride, sodium chromate or sodium dichromate, and sodium arsenate, plus either dinitrophenol or sodium pentachlorophenate. These preservatives are used mainly for treating lumber intended for use where leaching conditions are not severe (1).

2.4 Treating Methods

Pressure Methods: Pressure methods dominate the commercial treatment of wood. They offer several advantages. In many species, deeper and more uniform preservative penetrations may be obtained by pressure as compared to nonpressure methods (1).

Pressure methods may be used for either full-cell or empty-cell treatments. In full-cell treatments, the wood is first subjected to a vacuum, which is maintained while the cylinder is being filled, so that the wood retains as much as possible of the liquid injected. In treatments with oil preservatives, full-cell methods are used for products such as marine piling which require the highest retentions that may be obtained. Full-cell methods are also generally used in treatments with waterborne preservatives (1).

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4. SITES PROPOSED FOR ADDITION TO CERCLIS

Establishment	RCRA Status/ EPA ID#	Line of Business	Comments/ Preservative Used	Identified By*
All-Woods Laminating & Milling Incorporated 1850 Mass Avenue Riverside, CA 92507 714-369-6999		milling & treating		B
Arts Wood Products 5514 Feather River Blvd. Marysville, CA 95901 916-742-4180		wood preserving		B
BAC-Pritchard Inc. 3058 Beachwood Dr. Merced, CA 95348 209-722-5703	CAD084520493 Gen. 1 Not. Date 11-13-80	qualified treating plant	releases: acetone, copper, chromium, styrene	A,D
Beazer Materials & Services Baggett-Marysville Road Oroville, CA 95965 916-533-6335		wood preserving	alias: Treated Wood Products	B
Beckman Lumber Service, Inc. 19500 S. Alameda Compton, CA 213-638-6695		wood treating		B
Blue Mountain Forest Products 15005 Rio Circle Sloughhouse, CA 95683		wood preserving		
Bohemia - MDF Plant 4300 Dominguez Road Rocklin, CA 95677	CAD107549842 Gen. 2 Not. Date 8/21/86	reconstituted wood products	releases: formaldehyde	A
Cal-Coast Wholesale 3051 Taylor Dr. Ukiah, CA 92335 707-468-0141		qualified treating plant		B,C,D

4. SITES PROPOSED FOR ADDITION TO CERCLIS

Establishment	RCRA Status/ EPA ID#	Line of Business	Comments/ Preservative Used	Identified By*
California Cedar Products Co. 1340 W. Washington St. Stockton, CA 95203		wood products	releases: copper compounds hydrochloric acid	A
Charter Oak Preserving Co. 3531 Charter Oak Dr. Carlsbad, CA 92008 363-642-2331				B
Colledgewood Incorporated 4315 Dominguez Road Rocklin, CA 95677 916-624-1615		wood preserving		B
Georgia-Pacific Corp. Highway 49-P.O. Box 115 Martell, CA 95654		reconstituted wood products	releases: formaldehyde	A
Goldenhill Wood Products 2540 Industry Way Lynwood, CA 90262	CAT080018591 Gen. 1 Not. Date 1/20/81	wood products	releases: 1,1,1-TCE acetone, MEK, MIBK, toluene	A
J.H. Baxter & Company 1710 W. 8th Street Long Beach, CA 90813 213-436-2271	CAD008480204 Gen. 1 Trans Perm Status = 5 Not. Date 8/7/80	wood preserving pressure treatment	releases: chromium compounds methylene chloride pentachlorophenol zinc compounds	A,B,D
Louisiana-Pacific Corp. 850 Hollowtree Road Ukiah, CA 95482		wood preserving	releases: arsenic compounds chromium compounds copper compounds	A
Masonite Corporation 300 Ford Road Ukiah, CA 95482	CAD009124579 Gen. 1 Perm. Status = 5 Not. Date 8/18/80	reconstituted wood products	releases: formaldehyde PCBs	A

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4. SITES PROPOSED FOR ADDITION TO CERCLIS

Establishment	RCRA Status/ EPA ID#	Line of Business	Comments/ Preservative Used	Identified By*
Old West Wood Finishing 972 Ranch Suite B San Marcos, CA 92069 619-471-2533		wood preserving		B
Pacific Wood Preservers of Bakersfield 5601 District Blvd. Bakersfield, CA 93313 805-833-0429	CAT000611145 Gen. 1 Not. Date 8/7/80	pressure treatment	releases: arsenic compounds chromium compounds copper compounds	A,B,D
Pine Mountain Corporation 6001 Power Inn Road Sacramento, CA 95824		releases: copper		A
San Diego Wood Preserving Co. 2010 Haffly National City, CA 92050 619-474-6441	CAD981454689 Gen. 2 Not. Date 3/19/86	wood treating: poles, piling		B,C,D
Thunderbolt Wood Treating Co. 3400 Patterson Road Riverbank, CA 95367 209-869-4561	CAD085857928 Gen. 1 Not. Date 2/2/86	pressure treating & milled lumber	chromium copper arsenate	B,C,D
Western Wood Treaters 8395 Sultana Ave. Fontana, CA 92334 714-357-2136		qualified treating plant		D

* Source

A = Toxic Chemical Release Inventory
B = Facility Company Tracking System
C = Toxic Waste Inventory
D = American Wood Preservers Bureau

slr/sdrt/tbl

REFERENCES

1. USDA Forest Service General Technical Report FPL-15, "Selection, Production, Procurement and Use of Preservative-Treated Wood", Supplementing Federal Specification TT-W-571, 1977.

2. State of California, Department of Food and Agriculture, "Qualified Applicator License", June 1990.

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7. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "1989 SARA Emissions/Releases As Reported to California Office of Environmental Protection", June 28, 1991.

slr/wt/memo

Mark:

Please file a copy of the attached memorandum to each file for the following sites.

1. **ALL-WOODS LAMINATING & MILLING INC.** **CAD 983 594 185**
2. **ARTS WOOD PRODUCTS** **CAD 983 594 193**
3. **BAC-PRITCHARD INC.** **CAD 084 520 493**
4. **BEAZER MATERIALS & SERVICES** **CAD 009 112 087**
5. **BECKMAN LUMBER SERVICE, INC.** (3962) **CAD 983 594 201** 10/2018
6. **BLUE MOUNTAIN FOREST PRODUCTS** **CAD 983 594 219**
7. **CAL-COAST WHOLESALE** **CAD 983 594 227**
8. **CALIFORNIA CEDAR PRODUCTS CO.** **CAD 009 157 876**
9. **CHARTER OAK PRESERVING CO.** **CAD 983 594 235**
10. **COLLEDGEWOOD INCORPORATED** **CAD 983 594 268**
11. **GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORP.** **CAD 983 578 998**
12. **GOLDENHILL WOOD PRODUCTS** **CAT 080 018 591**
13. **J.H. BAXTER & CO.** **CAD 008 480 204**
14. **LOUISIANA-PACIFIC CORP.** **CAD 983 578 741**
15. **MASONITE CORP.** **CAD 009 124 579**
16. **OLD WEST WOOD FINISHING** **CAD 983 594 243**
17. **PACIFIC WOOD PRESERVERS** **CAT 000 611 145**
18. **PINE MOUNTAIN CORP.** **CAD 983 576 711**
19. **SAN DIEGO WOOD PRESERVING CO.** **CAD 981 454 689**
20. **THUNDERBOLT WOOD TREATING CO.** **CAD 085 857 928**
21. **WESTERN WOOD TREATERS** **CAD 983 594 250**

Thanks, Lucia (9/4//91)

MEMORANDUM SITEDISC.JWQ

DATE: September 4, 1991

SUBJECT: Site Discovery Project

FROM: James W. Quint
Site Evaluation Section

TO: SuperFund Records Center

EPA authorized a Site Discovery Project to evaluate the wood treatment industry in early 1991. Ecology & Environment, Inc. was tasked under the existing FIT contract to perform this work.

The project was completed on July 1, 1991 and subsequent entries were made to CERCLIS to list these sites as "discoveries". No attempt has been made at this time to further evaluate this potential hazardous waste site. The next step in the process will be to assign these sites to EPA's outside contractors for further evaluation utilizing the PA method.

The Site Assessment Manager assigned to this project was James W. Quint (H-8-1) telephone number 744-2346.

RUN DATE: 06/08/92 12:57:00
CERCLIS DATA BASE DATE: 06/05/92
CERCLIS DATA BASE TIME: 18:50:36
VERSION 8.20

** PROD VERSION **
U.S. EPA SUPERFUND PROGRAM
** C E R C L I S **
SITE03: SITE INFORMATION FORM(SIF)

CERHELP DATA BASE DATE: N/A
CERHELP DATA BASE TIME: N/A
*** FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY ***
ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE INFORMATION

SITE/INCIDENT FORM 1 (SI1)

*SITE NAME: BECKMAN LUMBER SERVICE, INC.
*EPA ID NO: CAD983594201 FMS SITE/SPILL ID: ____

S/I RPM-OSC NAME/PHONE: _____/(___)___-____
OTHER REG CONTACT NAME/PHONE: _____/(___)___-____

ALIAS NAME(S): _____, _____
_____, _____
_____, _____

*STREET: 19500 S. ALAMEDA
*CITY: LONG BEACH
*COUNTY: LOS ANGELES
*STATE: CA
*ZIP: 90745

*LATITUDE: 33/49/18.0
*LONGITUDE: 118/16/12.0
*LL SOURCE: G
*LL ACCURACY: _

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 31
*COUNTY CODE: 037
*SMSA: 4480
USGS HYDRO UNIT: 18070104
FED AGENCY PRP FLG: N
STATE PRP FLAG: N
PRP AGENCY CODE: ____, ____, ____, ____, ____, ____.
SECTION CODE : _____

*FED. FACILITY FLAG: N
*RCRA FACILITY FLAG: _
FED FACILITY DOCKET FLAG: F
DIOXIN TIER: _____
SITE NAME SOURCE: _
MUNICIPAL PRP FLAG: N
COST RECOVERY IND: E

AGGREGATE CASE BUDGET OBLIGATIONS: _____
AGGREGATE FUND OBLIGATIONS: TBD

*SITE/INCIDENT ABSTRACT: _____
_____
_____
_____

*SITE CLASSIFICATION: ND

(NG) FUND LEAD/NEGOT
(FE) FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT
(F) FUND LEAD/NO NEGOT
(ND) NO DETERMINATION(DEFAULT)
(SE) STATE ENFORCEMENT

*CORE DATA ELEMENT OR CODE
@ USACE OWNED SUBEVENT

ANY QUESTIONS? CALL CSC CERCLIS STAFF

ACTION:_____(CSC ONLY)

RUN DATE: 06/08/92 12:57:00
CERCLIS DATA BASE DATE: 06/05/92
CERCLIS DATA BASE TIME: 18:50:36
VERSION 8.20

** PROD VERSION **
U.S. EPA SUPERFUND PROGRAM
** C E R C L I S **
SITE03: SITE INFORMATION FORM(SIF)

CERHELP DATA BASE DATE: N/A
CERHELP DATA BASE TIME: N/A
*** FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY ***
ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE INFORMATION

SITE/INCIDENT FORM 2 (SI2/MED)

*SITE NAME: BECKMAN LUMBER SERVICE, INC.
*EPA ID NO: CAD983594201 FMS SITE/SPILL ID: ____

S/I RPM-OSC NAME/PHONE: _____/(___)___-____
OTHER REG CONTACT NAME/PHONE: _____/(___)___-____

*ENTRY NPL/STATUS INDICATOR: N

*PROPOSED NPL UPDATE NO: 00

*FINAL NPL UPDATE NO: 00

(S) PRE-PROPOSAL TO NPL
(P) SITE CURRENTLY PROPOSED FOR THE NPL
(R) SITE REMOVED FROM THE PROPOSED NPL
(F) SITE CURRENTLY ON THE NPL
(D) SITE DELETED FROM NPL
(N) SITE IS NOT CURRENTLY NOR WAS FORMERLY ON THE PROPOSED OR FINAL NPL
(O) NON SITE: A SITE/INCIDENT WHICH WILL NOT COUNT IN THE INVENTORY OR IN STATISTICAL REPORTS

*SITE CATEGORY: _

(A) ABANDONED
(B) CHEM. PLANT/IND REF
(C) CITY CONTAMINATION
(D) DIOXIN
(F) FEDERAL FACILITY
(G) GROUND WATER
(H) HOUSING AREA/FARM
(I) IND. WASTE TREATMENT
(J) INORGANIC WASTE
(L) LANDFILL
(M) MANUFACTURING PLANT
(N) MILITARY RELATED
(O) OTHER
(P) PURE LAGOONS
(R) RADIOACTIVE SITE
(T) MINES/TAILING
(V) WATERWAYS/CREEKS/RIVERS
(W) WELLS

*OWNERSHIP INDICATOR: PR

(PR) PRIVATELY OWNED
(CO) COUNTY OWNED
(IL) INDIAN LANDS
(FF) FED. OWNED
(DI) DISTRICT OWNED
(MX) MIXED OWNERSHIP
(ST) STATE OWNED
(MN) MUNICIPALITY OWNED
(OH) OTHER
(UN) UNKNOWN

*INCIDENT TYPE: (FOR REMOVAL OSC'S ONLY) _

(O) OIL SPILL OCCURING AT A LOCATION NOT PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED AS A CERCLIS SITE
(N) SPILL (OTHER THAN OIL) OR OTHER REMOVAL AT A LOCATION NOT PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED AS A CERCLIS SITE

MEDIA SECTION

MEDIUM: __
(LA) LAND
(AI) AIR
(SW) SURFACE WATER
(GW) GROUND WATER

GOAL ATTAINED: _
(F) FULLY ACHIEVED
(A) MEDIUM AFFECTED
(P) PARTIALLY ACHIEVED
(Z) MEDIUM NOT INVOLVED
(U) CLEANUP UNDERWAY

DIRECT THREAT ADDRESSED: _
(Y) YES
(N) NO
(Z) DIRECT CONTACT THREAT DOES NOT EXIST

*SITE NAME: BECKMAN LUMBER SERVICE, INC.
*EPA ID NO: CAD983594201 FMS SITE/SPILL ID: ____

S/I RPM-OSC NAME/PHONE: _____/(___)___-____
OTHER REG CONTACT NAME/PHONE: _____/(___)___-____

CSC USE	COMMENT TYPE	GROUP NUMBER	LINE NUMBER	*COMMENT
--------	__	___	__	_____
--------	__	___	__	_____
--------	__	___	__	_____
--------	__	___	__	_____

RUN DATE: 06/08/92 12:57:00
CERCLIS DATA BASE DATE: 06/05/92
CERCLIS DATA BASE TIME: 18:50:36
VERSION 8.20
REGIONAL UTILITIES (RUT)

** PROD VERSION **
U.S. EPA SUPERFUND PROGRAM
** C E R C L I S **
SITE03: SITE INFORMATION FORM(SIF)

CERHELP DATA BASE DATE: N/A
CERHELP DATA BASE TIME: N/A
*** FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY ***
ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE INFORMATION

*SITE NAME: BECKMAN LUMBER SERVICE, INC.
*EPA ID NO: CAD983594201 FMS SITE/SPILL ID: ____

S/I RPM-OSC NAME/PHONE: _____/(___)___-____
OTHER REG CONTACT NAME/PHONE: _____/(___)___-____

CSC USE	REGIONAL UTILITY CODE	DESCRIPTION	DATE 1 MM/DD/YY	DATE 2 MM/DD/YY	DATE 3 MM/DD/YY	FREE FIELD
---	9ERR01	NEW CERCLIS SITE	/ /	/ /	/ /	_____
---	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
---	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
---	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

*CORE DATA ELEMENT OR CODE
@ USACE OWNED SUBEVENT

ANY QUESTIONS? CALL CSC CERCLIS STAFF

ACTION:_____(CSC ONLY)

*SITE NAME: BECKMAN LUMBER SERVICE, INC.
*EPA ID NO: CAD983594201 FMS SITE/SPILL ID: ____

S/I RPM-OSC NAME/PHONE: _____/(___)___-____
OTHER REG CONTACT NAME/PHONE: _____/(___)___-____

*OPERABLE UNIT IND: 00 *OPERABLE UNIT NAME: SITE EVALUATION/DISPOSITION

*OPERABLE UNIT DESCRIPTION: _____

*OPERABLE UNIT IND: ___ *OPERABLE UNIT NAME: _____

*OPERABLE UNIT DESCRIPTION: _____

*OPERABLE UNIT IND: ___ *OPERABLE UNIT NAME: _____

*OPERABLE UNIT DESCRIPTION: _____

NOTE: *FOR PREREMEDIAL AND REMOVAL EVENTS, OPERABLE UNIT INDICATOR = 00.
*FOR REMEDIAL EVENTS, ASSIGN OPERABLE UNIT INDIICATORS BEGINNING WITH 01.
*AN "ALIAS LINK" LINKS AN OPERABLE UNIT WITH A SPECIFIC ALIAS

*CORE DATA ELEMENT OR CODE
@ USACE OWNED SUBEVENT

ANY QUESTIONS? CALL CSC CERCLIS STAFF

ACTION:_____(CSC ONLY)

RUN DATE: 06/08/92 12:57:00
CERCLIS DATA BASE DATE: 06/05/92
CERCLIS DATA BASE TIME: 18:50:36
VERSION 8.20
PREREMEDIAL

** PROD VERSION **
U.S. EPA SUPERFUND PROGRAM
** C E R C L I S **
SITE03: SITE INFORMATION FORM(SIF)

CERHELP DATA BASE DATE: N/A
CERHELP DATA BASE TIME: N/A
*** FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY ***
ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE INFORMATION

INFORMATION (EVT/SVT/FIN)
*SITE NAME: BECKMAN LUMBER SERVICE, INC.
*EPA ID NO: CAD983594201 FMS SITE/SPILL ID: ____

S/I RPM-OSC NAME/PHONE: _____/(___)___-____
EVENT REGIONAL CONTACT NAME/PHONE: _____/(___)___-____
OTHER REG CONTACT NAME/PHONE: _____/(___)___-____

*OP UNIT / *EVENT / SUBEVENT TYPE	*OP UNIT NAME / *EVENT NAME / *SUBEVENT NAME	LEAD	START PLAN (MM/DD/YY)	START *PLAN (FY/Q)	START *ACTUAL (MM/DD/YY)	COMPLETE PLAN (MM/DD/YY)	COMPLETE *PLAN (FY/Q)	COMPLETE *ACTUAL (MM/DD/YY)	PLANNING STATUS	SCAP NOTE
00	SITE EVALUATION/DI									
DS1	DISCVRY 01	F	__/__/__	__/_	__/__/__	__/__/__	__/_	08/16/91	-	_____
*EVENT QUALIFIER: _										
PA1	PA 01	F	__/__/__	__/_	__/__/__	__/__/__	__/_	05/27/92	-	_____
*EVENT QUALIFIER: N										

3962

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION IX
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

George Beckman, President
Hardwoods Unlimited
19500 South Alameda Street
Long Beach, California 90745

Dear Sir/Madam:

Enclosed please find the Site Assessment report prepared for EPA concerning the CERCLA evaluation for the site.

EPA encourages your written comments on this report. Your comments should be sent to Carolyn Douglas, Site Assessment Manager, EPA mail stop H-8-1. If you have any question please contact her at (415) 744-2343.

Sincerely,

Carolyn J. Douglas for

Thomas A. Mix, Chief
Site Evaluation Section

Enclosure

ecology and environment, inc.
160 SPEAR STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94105, TEL. 415/777-2811
International Specialists in the Environment

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT ACTION MEMORANDUM

SUBMITTED TO: Carolyn Douglas, EPA Region IX Site Assessment Manager

PREPARED BY: Tim Colen, Ecology and Environment, Inc.

DATE: May 6, 1992

SITE: Beckman Lumber Services, Inc.

EPA ID#: CAD983594201

E & E REVIEW/CONCURRENCE: James M. James 5/8/92

1. INTRODUCTION

Under the authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has tasked Ecology and Environment, Inc. (E & E) to conduct a Preliminary Assessment (PA) of Beckman Lumber Services, Inc. (Beckman) in Los Angeles County, California. This report summarizes E & E's investigative efforts. Beckman was selected for a PA because of its inclusion in a July 1991 site discovery memorandum to EPA listing wood treatment facilities (1). This site appears inelligible for a full SWIFT PA because information collected by E & E indicates there were no hazardous materials ever used at the site (2).

2. SITE SUMMARY

The Beckman Lumber Service, Inc. site is located in an unincorporated area of Los Angeles County, occupies approximately 3 acres, and is entirely paved. The site is an inactive wood drying facility which commenced operations in approximately 1954 and continued until shortly after the founder's death in 1988 or 1989. Prior to wood drying, the site was probably used for strawberry farming. At the height of its operations, the site employed 6 or 7 workers (2).

It appears that the site was never involved in the chemical treatment or preservation of woods. The facility never handled or stored creosote or metal-containing solutions. Instead, it conducted wood drying operations, a process in which green wood is placed in ovens and dried over gas-fired boilers. There were four ovens on site which were dismantled and removed when operations ceased (2).

The only agency regulating the site was South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) which permitted emissions from the boilers until 1988 or 1989. The facility did not produce wastewater and, in fact, had no sewage hook-up (1). There are no other agencies that are involved with the regulation of this site (3,4,5,6,7,8).

A portion of the site is under lease to Hardwoods Unlimited, a company owned by the late founder's son, and is used for wood storage. The remaining portion of the property is under lease to Oakley Forest Products, a company that manufactures finished lumber products such as moldings. Neither of the present occupants of the site handle or store hazardous substances nor are they involved in wood treatment (1,9).

The most significant HRS factors related to Beckman Lumber are:

- o The lack of hazardous substances being handled or stored on site, either now or in the past.

3. EPA RECOMMENDATION

	Initial	Date
No Further Remedial Action under CERCLA	efd	5/27/92
Higher-Priority SI under CERCLA		
Lower-Priority SI under CERCLA		
Defer to Other Authority (e.g., RCRA, TSCA, NRC)		

Notes:

4. REFERENCES

1. Reackhof, Sharron L., Ecology and Environment, Inc. (E & E), to Jim Quint, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region IX (EPA), "Memorandum: Site Discovery -- Wood Treating," July 1, 1991.

2. Beckman, George, Hardwoods Unlimited, and Tim Colen, E & E, telephone conversation, March 25, 1992.

3. Johnson, Julie, California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), and Tim Colen, E & E, telephone conversation, March 10, 1992.

4. Ponek, Blythe, California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and Tim Colen, E & E, telephone conversation, March 10, 1992.

5. Saffell, Ann, RWQCB, and Tim Colen, E & E, telephone conversation, March 10, 1992.

6. Yeh, Brian, South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), and Tim Colen, E & E, March 10, 1992.

7. Klinger, Tom, Los Angeles County Department of Health Services, and Tim Colen, E & E, telepnone converation, March 12, 1992.

8. Quint, Jim, EPA Region IX, and Tim Colen, E & E, telephone conversation, March 12, 1992.

9. Oakley, Ron, Oakley Forest Products, and Jim James, E & E, telephone conversation, April 3, 1992.

CONTACT LOG

Facility Name: **Beckman Lumber Service, Inc.**
Facility ID: **CAD983594201**

Name	Affiliation	Phone #	Date	Information
Julie Johnson	DTSC	310/590-4980	3/10/92	There are no files for Beckman, either by name or address.
Blythe Ponek	RWQCB	213/266-7580	3/10/92	She has no info on the site. Call Ann Saffell at 266-7551 about groundwater.
Ann Saffell	RWQCB	213/266-7551	3/10/92	She has no info about the site.
Brian Yeh	SCAQMD	818/572-6200	3/10/92	This site is not familiar to him and is not now active.
Tom Klinger	LA County Dept of Health Services	213/744-5328	3/12/92	This is not a site that is undergoing any remediation. County DHS has no files on the site. Also, it is not listed on the ASPIS database.
Jim Quint	US EPA	415/744-2346	3/12/92	He has no info on the site other than what's in the FACTS database and Sharron Reackhoff's memo for FIT.
Clerk	LA County Business License Dept.	213/974-2012	3/12/92	Their files show no info for this address, but the business might not have needed a license. Call the County Tax Assessor at 213/974-0993.

Clerk	LA County Tax Assessor's Office	213/974-0993	3/12/92	The parcel number for the site's address is 7306-017-003. Records show that taxes are due on it.
George Beckman	Beckman Lumber Lumber Service	213/638-6695	3/25/92	See Contact Report
Ron Oakley	Oakley Forest	213/537-1888	4/3/92	See Contact Report

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY/AFFILIATION: Beckman Lumber Service, Inc.		
DEPARTMENT:		
ADDRESS/CITY: 19500 South Alameda Street, Rancho Dominguez		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP: Los Angeles County, CA 90745		
CONTACT(S)	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. George Beckman	Pres., Hardwoods Unlimited	714/282-8190
2.		
E & E PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Tim Colen		**DATE:** 3/25/92
SUBJECT: Information on facility		
SITE NAME: Beckman Lumber Service, Inc.		**EPA ID#:** CAD983594201

The site is located in an unincorporated area of Los Angeles County and has a Rancho Dominguez mailing address. Beckman Lumber is an inactive wood-drying facility founded by the late Charles Beckman, George Beckman's father. The facility began operations in approximately 1954, prior to which the land was probably used for strawberry farming. Operations continued until shortly after the senior Beckman's death in 1988 or 1989. The site occupies approximately 3 acres in an industrial area and is entirely paved. Mr. Beckman said that when operations commenced, the site was probably 70 percent paved except for the rear of the property which was incrementally covered over the years. At the height of operations, the site employed 6 or 7 workers.

Charles Beckman owned 90 percent of the shares of the company and, following his death, the shares were transferred to a trust. George Beckman owns the remaining 10 percent.

Mr. Beckman stated that the site was never a wood treatment facility and was never involved in the chemical treatment of woods. He reiterated that there was never creosote or metal-containing wood treatment solutions ever present on site. Beckman only operated as a wood-drying facility, in which green wood is placed in ovens and slowly dried over gas-fired boilers. This is a process in which the heat applied changes from high humidity-low heat to low humidity-high heat. There were four of these ovens on site which are now inactive. The site has been gutted of all wood-drying equipment. The only agency regulating the site was SCAQMD which permitted emmissions from the four boilers until 1988 or 1989. The facility did not produce industrial wastewater and, in fact, did not have a sewerage hook-up.

A portion of the site is under lease to Hardwoods Unlimited, a company owned by George Beckman, and is used for wood storage. The remaining half or two-thirds of the property is under lease to Oakley Forest Products, a company that manufactures finished lumber products, especially moldings.

Contact Ron Oakely of Oakley Forest Products at 213/537-1888 for information regarding their operations.

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY/AFFILIATION: Oakley Forest Products		
DEPARTMENT:		
ADDRESS/CITY: 19500 South Alameda Street, Rancho Dominguez		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP: Los Angeles County, CA 90745		
CONTACT(S)	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. Ron Oakley	President	213/537-1888
2.		
E & E PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Jim James		**DATE:** 4/3/92
SUBJECT: General information regarding Oakley Forest Products		
SITE NAME: Beckman Lumber Service, Inc.		**EPA ID#:** CAD983594201

Mr. Oakley stated that the facility conducts no treatment of wood. Their business consists of the manufacture of wood moldings with lathes. The process produces wood shavings and sawdust which go to a vat for eventual off-site disposal. They conduct no varnishing or further finishing of wood on site.